

## POWER PROBLEM IS ONE THAT MEANS MUCH

The question of power on the desert, is one that requires considerable deep study, and one that has caused several mines to suspend operations. Steam is almost out of the question, water alone costing 3-4 of a cent per horsepower hour. At rates the water company make to small mines, fuel is a big item, not forgetting the unreliability of the supply, and fuel famines possible as we had a few years ago.

Pumping water is expensive even under the most favorable conditions, but here in Nevada with fuel high, oil at \$2.26 a barrel on the cars, coal from \$14 to \$20 a ton, and the cost of firemen and labor, make steam almost prohibitive—particularly when a few miles or so from the railroad tracks.

Gasoline at 23 cents a gallon gives one horsepower for eight hours per gallon, less about 20 per cent loss for elevation of 6000 feet. Crude oil gas producer, though rather expensive in first cost, and not warranted with less than 100 horsepower constant or average use, will in a big plant reduce the cost fully 50 per cent over gasoline, and with a larger plant (outside of attendance cost) bring the fuel cost per horsepower down to about \$6 per month.

Electric power has some advantages over other kinds and some disadvantages. Its advantage is mainly in that it requires no attention in operation; throw the switch and it is ready to use. Its disadvantages are several: The power is frequently off, just when it is needed, and if the mine has twenty men at work at an average of 1 cent a minute (60 cents an hour, or \$4.80 a day) it is losing 20 cents a minute, or \$12 an hour in labor; for men must be paid while kept under ground waiting for power. If the mine is making water, the pumping stops and the mine begins to fill with water, which when a few hours lost time drives the men from their work it must be pumped out before they can get back to work. Motors must not be allowed to become damp nor wet as they will easily short-circuit and burn out. Shut downs come without warning, and generally catching a mine at a great disadvantage. Then there is danger of cables, cages and tracks becoming charged and shocks that may or may not prove fatal. Power to go off with a heavily loaded cage part way up might cause it to drop back, or stop the air and ventilation by fans etc. The expense of installing and building lines is great, which must have the interest item computed into operating expense and "cost per foot."

The big item is the cost. Few people really figure the cost per horsepower, that the electric company charges, or what it really costs for the power actually used.

The new rate that the power company has offered for miners to run hoists with is 4 cents a kilowatt hour, but they have a fixed charge of \$2 per horsepower per month for being "ready to serve" based on the rating of the motor.

For example: A mine with a 100-horsepower motor on the hoist, must pay \$2 per horsepower per month, or \$200 for the 100 horsepower motor, just as a bonus or penalty for being "ready to serve." If it then uses \$400 worth of "juice" the mine must pay \$400 added to the \$200 or \$600 per month. Now in all the big electric hoists in California and on the Comstock, a hoist seldom uses 10 per cent of its power. For example: If it takes 100-horsepower to start a load, and it runs on 50-horsepower for two minutes and stands idle for 10 minutes, the average power is about ten horsepower, over the whole ten or twelve minutes, yet the mine has to pay \$2 a month for 100 horsepower for the sake of getting an average of less than ten horsepower. It is as bad as keeping steam up all day when you only make a few trips with the power. This "ready to serve" penalty on hoists really amounts to \$20 or \$30 per actual horsepower per month, and then add the cost of the "juice" to that and multiply it by the months in a year and it amounts to over \$500 a year per horsepower—actually used.

One hundred horsepower actually used, on this rating, would cost over \$50,000 a year. When with gas producer it should not cost over \$10,000 or \$15,000 at most including attendance.

For the benefit of any who may not know, it might be well to state that a kilowatt is equal to about one and one-third horsepower, not figuring motor losses of 10 per cent.

## Mrs. Berry Deals With Life of Schubert

Yesterday afternoon the Musical club and its friends were guests of Mrs. Tarpey and her daughters. The day was warm, but those who climbed the hill—some thirty in all—were well repaid by the superb view of Tonopah, its surrounding mountains and the valley in the distance; while Mrs. Tarpey's pretty home made a delightful setting for the beautifully gowned women.

Franz Schubert, his life and his compositions made the study for the afternoon an exceedingly interesting one. Mrs. W. L. Berry gave a lengthy description of the personal side of the man and later marked out the peculiarities of the selections used as illustrations. Mrs. Berry said in part:

"Franz Schubert was the only great musician born in Vienna. Many of them attracted by its advantages were drawn to it, making it their home, but Schubert was the only one of the great epoch-making musicians whom the great musical city could claim as a son—native born. Schubert was the second great musician Vienna allowed to starve to death. As long as people are interested in the lives of these two—two of the greatest masters of composition the world has known—the city of Vienna will have to bear the reproach which arises in every heart at the untimely death of Schubert and Mozart before him."

Schubert was one of twelve children. His father, a scholarly man of excellent attainments, taught from early manhood until his death in the schools about and finally in Vienna. The little Franz was taught to sing, to play the violin and piano and thorough bass along with his other studies. It soon became evident that no ordinary music teacher could instruct him, for by instinct he knew already what they would tell him. At the age of 11 he entered the competitive examination

though larger motors have less loss than small ones.

Here is a short sighted policy of the local power company: The Tonopah Mining company, the Goldfield Consolidated, and big companies using power, get a very low rate; claimed to be about \$8 per horsepower per month, with a discount on that that probably brings it under \$7 a horsepower. But how much of that horsepower they actually use we are unable to say. They pay for about 2000 horsepower whether they get it or not—we understand.

Now the "big companies," which have proven mines, and are using lots of power, get a better rate than any one else can get—yet they are mining out the ground, and there is only one crop in a mine, and when it is mined out, whether twenty years, fifty years or 5000 years, it is gone for good and the power company is out of a customer. Yet a new company—prospecting, trying to find ore, is held up for over \$50 per horsepower per month.

If the new companies should find ore they might become steady users of power for years, and use as much or more than any of the big companies, yet the power company gives the big companies that are using up the resources of the country, a better rate than the new companies that are opening up new ground to become greater users of power, whereas if they would give the new companies a chance to get cheap power they might open up more mines and give the power company more customers.

The recent shut down from the cloudburst in the Bishop power plant is reported to have cost the Goldfield Consolidated a \$30,000 loss, and the Florence or Combination mill over \$8000, yet they pay for power whether they get it or not.

Here in Tonopah are the Halifax, Rescue, Little Tonopah, Home, Gipsie Queen, Golden Crown, Golden Anchor, and others that the power question practically closed down. They could not make steam cheap enough and all were fighting the water question, too. They didn't have use for power enough to afford a big gas producer plant (and its practically a recent discovery since they closed down, too), and the electric rates for a little power were prohibitive. If they had been given a show at decent rates they might now be producers using lots of power. There are others, like the West Tonopah, Standard, Monarch Pittsburg that might have gone farther at less power expense and stood a good chance of getting ore, and there are altogether new prospects that might start up, or might have done so long ago if power had been within reach.

at the "Imperial Convict"—the school maintained by the emperor to drill and teach the world-renowned choir of St. Stephen's Cathedral.

The awkward, uncouth, sensitive little fellow in his gray clothes of no pattern, with his bushy black curls, and spectacled eyes was the object of ridicule from all those lads until his time came to stand up before them and show what he could do. He excelled so far that he was given the highest place possible by the examining board, and the next day he appeared in the splendid gold-braided uniform of the "Imperial Convict." He was exceptionally well taught in many subjects, but here began the slow process of death by starvation and freezing. The first letter we have of Schubert's is one written home from the school in which he begs them to send him a roll or an apple to eat between meals, as the time between miserably poor ones was eight and one-half hours.

The director of the orchestra—Spaun, was attracted at the first orchestral rehearsal in which Franz took part by the violin wonderfully played—for any of his amateurs—immediately behind him. Unable to curb his curiosity he turned to see little Schubert—the new boy, playing as if his whole being were in the utterance of the instrument. This man afterward forced through the invulnerable reserve this timid child shrank behind and became one of Schubert's dearest, life-long friends, and it was Spaun that the little fellow finally took into his confidence enough to tell that he could not buy music paper upon which to write. The sympathetic teacher supplied Schubert with writing materials for four years.

Schubert's manner of composing was different from all other music makers. He has been called the "embody millionaire." The musical ideas came to him so rapidly that he was often impatient over finishing one, so anxious was he to begin the next clamoring for existence. He wrote so rapidly that he never took time to re-dress and polish a composition. Since he was almost self-taught in the mode of composition he used, it is marvelous that it has stood the tests which 100 years have subjected it to, and that its merit was so great that by the help of very few friendly musicians it created a demand and a place for itself.

Schubert stands supreme as a song writer. The art form seemed in him an inspiration from his first attempts which no subsequent composer has improved upon. Many of his songs written at the age of 17 stand today as masterpieces unequalled in all musical literature. He wrote in all 637 songs, the poems culled from 100 poets. Imagine his knowledge of literature. His instrumental works were not of the artistic quality of his songs until he became more mature, but he left some violin and piano sonatas and two symphonies which rank among the world's best.

At the age of 31 his irregularly and poorly nourished body fell an easy victim to typhus fever, and before he was known, before he had heard many of his finest utterances the chord of life had snapped.

Mrs. Berry concluded by comparing his advantages to many of the other master musicians, bringing out their meagreness, and impressing the fact upon the club that Schubert's talent and genius was probably the greatest of all musicians.

The numbers used on the program were as follows: The unfinished symphony in B minor. Played by Mrs. Tom Kendall and Mrs. Berry.

Mrs. J. W. Chandler sang two beautiful little songs to illustrate the two styles in which he wrote. "Impatience" being a song written in verses, with a chorus, and "Whither," a song written in the art-form—a principle theme, then a second theme of new subject matter, and a return to the principle theme for a close.

Mrs. W. A. Hutner played the beautiful Liszt transcription of Schubert's "Hark, Hark the Lark!" Written upon the bill of fare while sitting in a restaurant.

Mrs. R. T. Harris followed with his splendid "By the Sea," written when he was 17, and a masterpiece through and through.

The next song was one of the prettiest examples we have of a descriptive accompaniment. It was "The Trout," and Mrs. Hugh Brown sang it beautifully. It is extremely light and graceful, and one can easily imagine the clear, cold water

NEVADA FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.	
Statement (condensed) of the Nevada First National Bank of Tonopah as rendered to the Comptroller of the Currency at the close of business June 23rd, 1909:	
RESOURCES:	
Loans and Discounts	\$260,295.00
Overdrafts	NONE
United States Bonds to Secure Circulation	25,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,500.00
CASH ON HAND, UNITED STATES BONDS, CASH ON DEPOSIT WITH BANKS AND DUE FROM THE UNITED STATES TREASURER	195,039.48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$482,834.48</b>
LIABILITIES:	
Capital Stock (Fully Paid)	\$100,000.00
Surplus and Profits	50,289.28
National Bank Notes outstanding	25,000.00
DEPOSITS	306,345.20
Reserve for Taxes	1,200.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$482,834.48</b>
On the strength of this statement, we invite your business, assuring you courteous treatment and every facility consistent with prudent and conservative banking.	

of the brook and the merry, wiggling fish at his play.

Mrs. Tom Kendall followed with the Rosamund Impromptu, a piano selection loved by everyone who knows Schubert.

The last number was the first of his dramatic efforts, also written in his seventeenth year, "The Erlking." This was splendidly given by Mrs. Harris. Perhaps no song known has awakened the feeling, and produced so nearly by its words and accompaniment what the composer felt as this tremendous thing.

This meeting closes the club gathering until the cool weather when they will be resumed in connection with Mrs. Berry's class.

### NOW IS THE TIME.

The San Francisco Bulletin is now arriving in Tonopah twenty-four hours earlier than heretofore and consequently the readers of that paper secure the latest news several hours earlier than that published in the other city papers. Now is the time to take advantage of the offer whereby you can secure the Daily Bonanza and the Bulletin for the sum of \$1.25 a month.

Anheuser-Busch beer on draught at the O.P. 6-23-1f

Try a Bonanza want ad.

## Pavilion Theater TO-NIGHT THE ELLEFORD CO.

The Farce Comedy

## "All Due to Diana"

Seats now on sale at the MINERS' DRUG STORE

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### REMEMBER THE SHORT LINE

Save travelling 190 unnecessary miles on the round trip to Los Angeles. Sleeping car charts now open. Make your reservations early. Sale dates from July 8th to 11th. Special round trip rate to Los Angeles \$27.50. Good until July 25th to return. Reclining chair cars through without change. No charge for seats. See W. W. Keith, general agent, or D. Aspland, city ticket agent, Tonopah-Tidewater company, Whitmore building, Goldfield, Nev. 7-3 to 11

## MUSIC HATH ..CHARMS..

So has Prof. James J. Voss of Goldfield

The Nevada Club has engaged the services of the Celebrated Violin Virtuoso, who will display his talents at the Nevada Club beginning on the afternoon of the

Fourth of July and continuing indefinitely

### LICENED TO WED.

Mr. J. L. Lytle and Miss Mary Underhill, both of Pioneer, have been granted a license to join in the holy bonds of matrimony. Cupid Pohl informs the Bonanza that Pioneer is doing a lively business in the marriage line. During the past few weeks several licenses have been granted to couples from that camp, from which it may be inferred that the population of the district promises to be greatly augmented as the months roll around. Tonopah should profit by the example set by Pioneer. The license granted to couples of this camp are far in the rear when compared with other sections of Nye county.

An advertisement in the Bonanza is sure to bring results.

## HO! FOR LOS ANGELES

to attend the Elks Park  
Tonopah & Goldfield R. R. Co.  
In connection with the  
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY  
will make the exceedingly low rate of  
Thirty Dollars for the Round Trip  
VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND COAST  
DIVISION. BEAUTIFUL  
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Stop-over privileges on the return trip, including Truckee for Lake Tahoe.

Going Trip, July 8th to 11th, inclusive. Return limit, July 25th.

J. E. HOGAN J. E. PECK  
General Agent Ticket Agent

### MISCELLANEOUS

FOR RENT—Four-room furnished house, close in; cheap. Address 328 Belmont Avenue. 7-7-3f

LOST—A Gelsa girl's head, diamond-studded stick pin, somewhere between the Bank saloon and Rotholtz's store. Finder will be rewarded by returning the same to the Bank saloon. 7-4-1f

FOR SALE—Three-room house, furnished; piano; electric lights. Price \$300 cash. Apply this office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD by single meal or month; nice cool rooms at the Greystone. Mrs. Hollie Helsner, proprietress. 6-4-

FOR SALE—One new two-horse power Wagner 60-cycle, single phase, electric motor. Address B Bonanza office. 1f

WANTED—Clean cotton rags, without buttons—Two cents per pound—Inquire Bonanza Office.

THE BONANZA takes copy for advertisements of all kinds up to midnight.

Advertise in the Bonanza.

Call for our  
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1871 GATO 1871

We have 21 different  
sizes of the Gato Cigar  
in stock from 5 cents  
to 25 cents.

Rotholtz Brothers

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RUSSELL CHITWOOD  
Manager.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU  
THAT OUR DISHES ARE THE  
MOST PALATABLE TO BE HAD  
IN THIS CITY.

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Tonopah, Nevada. Now open for  
business. New Furnishings, New  
Beds. Mrs. M. D. Madden, Prop.

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ALL BILLS PAYABLE  
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## VALLEY VIEW HOTEL

BISHOP, CALIFORNIA.

Under New Management.  
Entirely Renovated.

Table Unsurpassed.

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at a great expense

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hear the brilliant artist. Mr.  
Voss will be accompanied by A.  
M. Tatro, a pianist of reputation  
extending over many states, who  
has played with Mr. Voss for  
years.



Prof. James J. Voss.

THE NEVADA CLUB  
Bulletins of the Papke-Ketchel Fight on the 5th of July will be received by special wire.